

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

號六月五日六十八年一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1886.

日三月初四年丙午

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

VOL. XLII. No. 7101.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GOURA STREET, No. 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORL, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES & HENRY, Co., 10, Walbrook, E.C. LAMBERT, DRAKE & Co., 150 & 154, Lambeth Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMBERT PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WING, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CHINA.—MACAO, F. A. DE CRUZ, SANTOS, QUEIROZ & Co., AMY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., FOSHAN, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 4.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time, will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to deposits on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG, May 7, 1886. 754

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000 PAID-UP £500,000

REGISTERED OFFICE, 40, THREEDNEEDS STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES: In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank receives Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be agreed upon.

Interest allowed on Deposits:—

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

On Current Deposit Amounts 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the Balances of such Claims, purchased.

1.—By an immediate Payment in Cash of not less than 90% for the whole of the Claim.

2.—At 100%, Payment being made in Fully paid Scrip of the Corporation's 5% per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock, carrying interest from date of issue, and exchangeable for Stock Warrants of \$100 with Half-Yearly Interest Coupons attached, on the Scrip being made up to any even multiple of \$100.

Holders of this Stock incur no liability whatever.

H. A. HERBERT, Manager.

Hongkong, April 27, 1886. 853

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £7,500,000 RESERVE FUND £4,500,000 RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS £500,000 RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO- FECTORS £7,500,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. MCIVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—M. GRIFFITHS, Esq.

D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. T. H. M. HUNTINGTON, Esq.

H. L. DALMUYLER, Esq. W. W. KENNEDY, Esq.

Esq. A. P. McEWAN, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. T. H. F. D. SASSON, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, Even CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent.

" 12 " 5 per cent.

Local Branch Depositors.

Interest granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Deposits granted in London, and the three Commercial ports in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, February 27, 1886.

號六月五日六十八年一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1886.

日三月初四年丙午

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

SATURDAY,
the 8th May, 1886.

Under the Patronage of the President,
Vice-President, and Members of the
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The Event of the Season,
FIRST and FAREWELL BENEFIT
to

M. CHARLES A. TYRELL,
On which occasion will be produced for the
FIRST TIME IN HONGKONG.

The great historical Scottish

Drama

'ROB ROY.'

With the following complete
and Powerful Cast.

Sir Frederick Ver... Mr. J. Hazelton.

Reid... Mr. S. Strachan.

Frances O'Neil... Mr. Wm. Scott.

M. Owen... Mr. W. E. Cow.

Captain Thornton... Mr. C. H. Grace.

Major Galbraith... Mr. A. W. Quinton.

Beauch Nic Jervis... Mr. Chas. A. Tyrell.

Bob Roy MacGregor... Mr. R. Fraser-Smith.

Tom... Mr. N. O'Brien.

MacStuart... Mr. M. Taylor.

Saunders Wylio... Mr. W. Crichton.

Han... Miss Blanche Thompson.

Robert... Mr. Rob (Master Lammert).

Helen Macgregor... Miss Eva Davenport.

Dian Vernon... Miss Florence Seymour.

Mattie... Mrs. R. Fraser-Smith.

John McAlpine... Miss Stella.

Highlanders, Travellers, Soldiers, etc.

Conductor... Mr. George Grindle.

Piper... Mr. Adam Hogg.

All the Music, incidental to the Drama,

will be faithfully rendered, consisting of the

following numbers:—

'Son the Sun will... Company.

'Song to Roost... Company.

'My Love is Like a Red... Mr. Wm. Scott.

'Thought I leave thee now in Scot... Mr. Scott.

'Row... Miss Seymour and Mr. Scott.

'Mr. Fraser-Smith... Mrs. Scott, Tyrrell & Co.

'Mr. A. W. Quinton... Miss Seymour.

'Madagascar's... Miss Seymour.

'The Lamant... Miss Seymour.

'Highland Fling... Miss Seymour.

'Highland Reel... Gentlemen Residents.

No pains will be spared to make this

famous production

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

By kind permission of Colonel Foster and

Officers, the Band of the 58th Regt. will play Appropriate Selections during the evening.

Doors Open at 8.30. Commence at 9 precisely.

Box Plan now open at KELLY & WALSH'S (LIMITED).

Hongkong, May 3, 1886. 884

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW SHIPMENT

OF

BRINSMEAD'S

PIANOS

JUST RECEIVED.

COLOURED

FOR SALE

OF

BRINSMEAD'S

PIANOS

JUST RECEIVED.

FOR HIRE

OR

FOR PURCHASE

ON THE

MONTHLY SYSTEM.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, HONGKONG. 727

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

Oriental Carpets and Rugs,

comprising:—

THORDES' CARPETS and RUGS,
KOULAH CARPETS and RUGS,
DECCAN RUGS,
KURD RUGS,
LADIK RUGS,
SCINDI RUGS,
PEESIAN RUGS,
INDIAN RUGS,
Suitable for Polished Floors.

Also,

A small Parcel of SYRIAN CURTAINS at extraordinarily low prices.

NOVELTIES in PLUSH and TAPESTRY, TABLE COVERS, AN-

TI MACASSARS, &c.

AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, May 3, 1886. 885

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers & General Outfitters,

QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

FIRST SHIPMENT

OF

SPRING GOODS,

which they will be prepared to SHOW on and after

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING
STORES.

York HAMS.
Roll BUTTER.
Topean BUTTER.
French BUTTER.
Epp's COCOA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
Picnic TONGUES.
MACKEREL in Oil Tins.
RAISINS and CURRANTS.
Crystallized FRUITS.
SAVORY & MOORE'S New Infant FOOD.
BARNES & Co.'s JAMS.
Potted MEATS.
PATE de FOIS GRAS.
Swiss MILK.
BORDEN'S
CONDENSED MILK.
COOKING STOVES.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
WINES, &c.

GIBBY'S Sparkling SAUMUR, Pts. & Qua.
SACOCHE'S MANZANILLA.
SACOCHE'S Old Invalid PORT.
Old Bourbon WHISKY.
Burke's Old Irish WHISKY.
Royal Glendae WHISKY.
MARSALA.

&c., &c., &c.

—o—

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT
of

OILMAN'S STORES,
at the
Lowest Possible Prices
FOR CASH.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1886. 280

NOW PUBLISHED.

BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL,
THEORETICAL AND POPULAR
ASPECTS,

BY
ERNEST J. ETTEL, PH.D., TUBING.
THIRD EDITION
REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS.

Price, \$1.50.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, August 20, 1884. 180

To Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS in 'COLLEGE CHAMBERS'
No. 4 and 8, SYDNEY TERRACE.
Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, March 27, 1886. 622

TO LET.

THE HOUSE in CASTLE ROAD No. 1.
Apply to the SPANISH PROCURATOR, No.
14, Caine Road. Terms moderate. Pos-
session on the first of the month.
Hongkong, February 6, 1886. 265

EICHMONT TERRACE,
TO BE LET—FURNISHED.

A Very Comfortable HOUSE, with Six
Rooms, Dressing Room, Library,
Three Bath Rooms, convenient Out Office,
Tenants Courts, and Garden.
For Nine months from May next.

Apply to
J. D. HUMPHREYS,
22, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, April 1, 1886. 665

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the PEAK,
Good TENNIS GROUND attached.
Apply to

DENNIS & MOSSOP.
Hongkong, January 28, 1886. 192

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
S.S. PATHAN, FROM ANTWERP,
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, SINGA-
PORE AND SAIGON.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods, with the exception
of Opium, are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned,
at Wanchai, behind the premises known as
No. 3, 'Blue Building,' whence and/or
from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, un-
less notice to the contrary be given before
4 p.m. To-day, the 3rd Instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining after the 10th Instant, will be
subject to rent at the rate of one cent per
package per day.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Undersigned on or before
the 10th May, 1886, or they will not be re-
cognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 3, 1886. 690

Intimations.

Chinese Imperial Government Eight Per
Cent. Loan of 1881

SIXTH DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, in conformity with the stipulation contained in
the Bonds of this Loan, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at Par,
at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in Hongkong,
on the 1st day of May, 1886, when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable,
were this day Drawn at the Office of the said Corporation in Hongkong, in the presence
of Mr. HERBERT MURKIN BAVIS, Chief Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the
undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

1,096 Bonds, Nos. —

3	883	1765	2642	3225	4402	5284	6105	7044	7924
11	892	1773	2650	3233	4412	5293	6173	7051	7933
19	900	1779	2659	3241	4419	5302	6180	7060	7941
27	907	1789	2668	3248	4427	5307	6187	7069	7949
37	916	1797	2677	3257	4436	5316	6195	7075	7955
44	924	1803	2686	3263	4445	5323	6205	7085	7965
52	934	1813	2691	3272	4452	5333	6212	7094	7974
61	942	1820	2699	3281	4460	5341	6220	7099	7979
67	950	1830	2707	3289	4468	5348	6227	7107	7989
77	958	1836	2716	3295	4475	5357	6235	7119	7996
84	964	1845	2724	3304	4484	5363	6244	7123	8002
92	972	1853	2731	3313	4491	5372	6251	7135	8011
100	979	1859	2742	3322	4502	5381	6260	7141	8019
108	987	1868	2747	3330	4508	5388	6272	7145	8023
117	995	1878	2756	3339	4517	5395	6277	7155	8037
125	1003	1884	2761	3344	4526	5405	6286	7165	8045
133	1011	1892	2772	3356	4532	5412	6291	7173	8051
141	1019	1901	2780	3361	4540	5419	6299	7182	8060
150	1027	1909	2788	3368	4548	5428	6307	7189	8063
155	1036	1917	2797	3375	4558	5437	6315	7196	8075
163	1043	1925	2803	3386	4565	5444	6323	7205	8083
173	1051	1933	2811	3391	4571	5451	6332	7213	8093
180	1059	1941	2820	3399	4581	5461	6339	7221	8100
190	1067	1949	2828	3401	4590	5469	6347	7227	8109
198	1076	1955	2838	3415	4595	5476	6355	7238	8115
214	1082	1964	2845	3424	4603	5488	6363	7244	8123
219	1091	1972	2853	3431	4614	5495	6370	7253	8132
217	1100	1984	2861	3440	4622	5499	6381	7261	8141
227	1107	1989	2867	3448	4630	5510	6389	7269	8147
236	1115	1997	2876	3458	4637	5516	6396	7275	8158
243	1124	2005	2884	3465	4644	5524	6404	7285	8165
251	1131	2013	2891	3474	4652	5532	6412	7291	8174
250	1130	2022	2902	3481	4662	5540	6422	7301	8179
269	1146	2029	2909	3490	4667	5548	6429	7309	8188
278	1155	2036	2916	3496	4676	5556	6437	7317	8195
283	1163	2043	2923	3505	4685	5563	6443	7323	8205
293	1171	2052	2932	3514	4692	5571	6451	7331	8211
300	1179	2061	2939	3522	4699	5583	6459	7339	8219
310	1190	2069	2949	3538	4708	5588	6470	7351	8227
315	1195	2075	2957	3547	4717	5596	6476	7356	8236
324	1203	2083	2966	3554	4725	5605	6482	7363	8244
331	1212	2091	2974	3563	4734	5611	6492	7373	8251
349	1222	2100	2978	3561	4740	5620	6500	7381	8259
348	1227	2107	2988	3570	4749	5628	6500	7389	8268
356	1233	2115	2997	3578	4758	5635	6517	7395	8275
363	1243	2123	3003	3586	4766	5645	6523	7405	8288
371	1252	2131	3013	3591	4771	5651	6532	7412	8291
380	1259	2139	3021	3602	4780	5661	6541	7419	8301
388	1267	2147	3029	3608	4789	5668	6547	7430	8307
395	1275	2155	3035	3617	4796	5675	6554	7435	8315
403	1284	2164	3044	3623	4802	5684	6565	7445	8323
412	1292	2174</							

BORN Colonels of the Northumbrian Regiment left here to-day for a holiday. Colonel Foster proceeding to Yokohama and Lieutenant Colonel Anderson to Shanghai.

THE steamer *Tancred*, which arrived here this morning, reports having passed the little steamer *Dicky*, now on her way from Hongkong to Port Darwin, of Negros Island, on the 2nd inst.

CAPTAIN Stewart, for many years commander in the Canton fleet of gunboats, and who has been over a quarter of a century abroad, left here to-day for home on nine months' leave of absence.

THE sale of the goodwill, stock-in-trade, furniture and fixtures of the International Hotel, advertised for three o'clock to-day, did not take place, the instructions to sell having been withdrawn.

We note that Captain H. Craig, the late popular commander of the Eastern and Australian Co.'s steamer *Catterick*, has resumed duty after six months' leave of absence granted him for the purpose of recovering his health, and that he is now in command of the same Co.'s steamer *Tancred*.

HEART O. F. von Mollendorff, who has acted as German Consul at this port and Canton for two or three years, left here this afternoon for Manila, to which place he has been appointed as German representative. Herr Mollendorff was much appreciated and respected by the foreign community here, who wish him success in his new position.

At the Police Court this morning Ling A Su was convicted before Mr Mackean with dealing rather extensively in prepared opium without a certificate. He was fined \$100, with the option of three months' imprisonment. Lo A Ping was also convicted of keeping an agency for the Pak-tok Pi lottery and was fined \$50, with the alternative of two months' hard labour, \$3 being awarded to the informant. Some fourteen Jack tars who had strayed from the *Audacious* were ordered to be sent back to their ship.

After Monmouthshire, Captain ... arrived here from home this ... This steamer was built and launched by the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Co., and is the tenth vessel turned out by the same builders for the same owners. Her arrangements and fittings are the finest of the China fleet, and in the matter of ventilation a high degree of excellence has been reached. She is a vessel of 244 feet in length, by 40 feet in breadth, her gross register is 2,900 tons, and she carries 4,800 tons of coal. She has accommodation for 27 passengers in the poop, where there is a spacious, richly-furnished saloon; and on several runs on her trial she attained a speed of 14½ knots. A complete description of the vessel, taken from the *Glasgow Herald* of the 1st March, appeared in our issue of the 13th ultimo. In that account, the speed attained is placed at 13 knots, but this, we believe, is an error.

Mr H. S. Bidwell, who made a scene recently at a meeting of Mr Jackson's friends, is apparently bent on increasing his notoriety. This time he has transferred the scene of his exploits to the sacred precincts of the Police Court where he appeared this morning to demand a warrant to arrest Mr John Walter, acting Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. This very modest request he tendered in the first place to Mr Mitchell-Innes, who was rather taken aback by the nature of the demand; and not caring to decide alone on such an important matter, consulted Mr Jackson on the subject. Mr Jackson told the applicant that a warrant was only issued for a person that was likely to run away. He did not consider Mr Walter

was a gentleman that would seek to escape and he suggested that a summons was more likely to meet the nature of the case. He, however, asked Mr Bidwell to return in the afternoon, when he would receive the consideration of the Full Court. Accordingly in the afternoon, furnished with a pile of documents, to substantiate his charge, which was the very formidable one of having feloniously detained at Shanghai telegraph transfers of the value of \$10,000 which he had received, Mr Bidwell made his way with all due force and excitement into the Court. Mr Mackean, who was presiding, refused to look at the documents. Mr Bidwell then produced a written information setting forth that in June 1878 he received on his own account at Shanghai from the London Branch a telegraph credit of \$10,000 which was fraudulently detained by Mr Walter for some six weeks. Mr Mackean said he did not see his way to grant a summons on any such information, but told the applicant that it was open to him to apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus compelling him to grant a warrant. On hearing this Mr Bidwell precipitately left the Police Court. He has not yet been heard of at the Supreme Court.

Hanover trusts throughout the world should take example and comfort by that body at Glasgow. A sum exceeding 10 millions sterling had been expended on their river since 1792, with this, among other results, that the revenue of the port, which was \$2,000,000 in 1792, was no less than \$30,000,000 in 1850. At the beginning of the present century the shipping trade of the port was \$10,000,000. 40 years later it was \$150,000,000, and last year it had increased to \$180,000,000.

THE trial of the alleged head犯 of the Tez-fa lottery has been going on for some time. This afternoon Mr Mitchell-Innes spent some two hours over it and it was again adjourned. The case is apparently exciting great interest among the Chinese and the court was besieged by a large crowd anxious to hear what was going on. During the trial a rather exciting incident occurred, one of the witnesses, on being asked by Mr Mitchell-Innes if he recognised in the Court the man who gave him the ticket, let his eyes wander round the Court till his eyes rested on the prisoner. The witness then turned deadly pale and became unconscious for a few seconds. Whether he was cowed or not by the looks of the head constable, who is said to have great influence with the Chinese, it is difficult to say.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose opinion on such matters is really well worth recording, writes to say that he had noticed with pleasure the remarks made by us the other evening on the subject of the Chinese evasion of postage charges. The subject dealt with is one which, he says, is not unlike the Lottery-ticket business—in one sense at least, viz., that this sin is as general that the Gaol, as Mr Kewick said, would have to be enlarged in order to accommodate the sinners. Indeed, our correspondent does not hesitate to state that what is euphemistically called "consignees' letters" or letters which find their way into the ship's despatch boxes, occasionally belong to residents of all grades—unofficial members of Council, members of the Chamber of Commerce, and merchants large and small. Hardly a steamer comes into the port, or leaves it, but carries a pretty heavy mail which is entrusted for despatch or delivery to the coolies in the employ of the consignee. Indeed, the only difference—a most material difference it seems to us to be—that exists between the Chinese system of evading postage and that now alleged, against the Europeans, is, that the Chinese collect letters deliberately and then ship them on their own account; while the European letters placed in the hands of consignees are generally sent to the despatch boxes at the last moment, after the Post-Office mails are closed. We believe we may safely say that the bulk of European letters pass through the Post Office, while the majority of correspondence belonging to Chinese is never intended to be seen by the English postal authorities. This wholesale abuse of the consignees' or steamer-agents' privilege is, at the same, a thing to be looked into, if the welfare of the Chinese is to be dealt with.

Irregularity has been grappled with by the present Postmaster-General, and—apparently without effect. We have to thank our correspondent for calling our attention to the delinquencies of the European section of the community, and can only express a hope that all such irregularities will be inquiry into and put a stop to.

A SOMEWHAT sensational account of an encounter which seems to have taken place between Colonel Mosby, late U.S. Consul here, and Lieut. Graydon, late First Lieutenant of the U.S. gunboat *Aer* and later employed by the Chinese Government in laying down torpedoes, appears in the San Francisco *Evening Post* of the 31st March. Stripped of the embellishments, offensive and otherwise, liberally supplied by the Post reporter, the story seems to be as follows:—Lieut. Graydon having charged a clerk of the Palace Hotel, where he was staying, with having imbibed one of his bottles, was brought up to the Water Police Court on a charge of having appropriated to his own use a cheque for \$4,000 lodged with him, as manager by Mr J. W. Cliff, to be held in trust for him and paid over to Messrs Mills and File on demand, in connection with a land purchase. Evidence was given that the accused paid the cheque into his own account. The accused was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions in May. A charge of embezzlement of £1,000, paid into the bank, was withdrawn, and the accused was remanded on another charge of stealing a cheque for £1,500, the property of his employers, the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company. It is stated that Holt's liability over his assets will not exceed £600 or £700.

CHANG CHI DISCHARGED AND RE-ARRESTED

This afternoon the alleged pirate and murderer Chang Chi, whom the Chinese Authorities seem determined to move heaven and earth to get hold of, was put through the, to him not very comprehensible, formality of being walked out of Victoria Gaol, and then with equal ceremony brought back to the Charge Room and re-committed to prison. The reason for giving this little extra exercise to the prisoner is that the Chinese authorities have determined to prosecute him on a new charge. The former charge, it will be remembered, was piracy and murder. The new charge reads as follows: for crimes committed against the laws of China, namely, piracy, piracy and murder, and robbery, or aiding and abetting in the commission of piracy, piracy and murder, and robbery. We understand that the prosecution will be undertaken by Mr Caldwell and not by Mr Evans, who prosecuted on the last charge. It will be observed that the Hon. P. Ryrie intended to ask the Commission to inquire into the conduct of the Chinese authorities in this matter, and then the former, as the reporter elegantly puts it, called the latter a "plain ordinary Saxon law." To this Lieut. Graydon is said to have replied by striking Colonel Mosby between the eyes with his fist. The Colonel, thus rathed at his antagonist and tried to strike him out, Lieut. Graydon sent him staggering again. The spectators thus got an idea in regard to Chang Chi, who has been in prison since January last and to what must have been the circumstances of the case, he should not be released.

The Chinese Justice did not think there was any wrong done. Mr Justice Russell said he ought

to observe that this was a case that was pre-eminently one for clemency, and it would be to the interest of the principals in the contract that it should be accepted, because so far as the defendants were concerned the objections that might be taken would be mere technical objections, for it was almost certain that if they had asked for a variation of the contract such as appeared in the evidence they would have got it. Altho' they might succeed on mere technical grounds, the whole of the burden would fall upon Li Ching & Co.

The Chief Justice—I would not have suggested a compromise if it had not been

contested by the defendants, and we are partly as partners and iron stores and partly as a dwelling house, was completely gutted by fire. The upper story was occupied by Captain C. Vincent and Captain Henderson, and the fire is believed to have been caused through the upsetting of a kerosene lamp. It seems the lamp was upset in Captain Vincent's bedroom, at the East end of the building and facing Queen's Road, about half-past twelve. Captain Vincent and Captain Henderson succeeded as they thought in completely extinguishing the fire, by means of blankets, &c., and retired to rest. About twenty minutes to three, however, they were roused by people in the street giving the alarm of fire, and they had time to get downstairs before the stairs were consumed by the flames. Captain Vincent has lost everything but the suit of pyjamas in which he was sleeping, and Captain Henderson is only a little better off. Captain Vincent's property was insured for \$2,000, and the building was insured in full.

As soon as the fire was discovered, an alarm was given at Wanchai Police Station, and Inspector Mackie, who is in charge of the district, and his men soon had the hand fire-engine attached to the Station on the spot, while the watchman and some others connected with the establishment also turned out and played water on the back of the building with buckets. The fire had got such a strong hold before it was discovered, however, and burned so fiercely that the scanty means at hand were of no avail in checking the progress of the flames, and within a quarter of an hour of the first alarm, the roof of the building had tumbled in and the place was a complete wreck. When the roof fell in, the flames rose to a considerable height and threw off an immense and alarming reflection. They soon subsided, however, and before any of the fire engines from the Central Fire Station were ready for action, all was past. The Volunteer Firemen was the first on the scene, but the fire from No. 3. Government Engine was the first to put out the flames. Mr J. S. Briscoe, the Acting Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, and Mr G. S. Coxon, the Foreman of the Volunteers, were among the first on the ground and remained at the fire until it was effectively put out.

It is supposed that some of the ignited pyjamas had dropped through the floor of Captain Vincent's bedroom, and that the fire had then gradually worked its way up again.

SUPREME COURT.
IN APPELLEATE JURISDICTION.
(Before the Full Court.)

Thursday, May 6.

TAIKOO SUGAR REFINERY CO. v. WOOD AND ANOTHER.

This case, which has been pending for such a long time, has not apparently been decided by private arrangement, as their Lordships advised the parties to do, and accordingly judgment was given on the appeal against the granting of the rule nisi applied for by the defendants and made absolute by the court.

Mr Francis, instructed by Messrs Wotton and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr Ackroyd (Acting Attorney General), instructed by Messrs Sharp, Johnson and St. John, for the defendants.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, reviewed the history of the case. The issues were whether the Taikoo Sugar Refinery Company turned out during the specified time certain parcels of sugar not inferior to the quality which Li Ching & Co. agreed to take and the contract for which was guaranteed by Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co., and whether Li Ching & Co. refused to take delivery of these parcels without being prevented by any fault of the plaintiffs, and Deacon, who was the managing director of the company, and Mr Ackroyd, instructed by Messrs Sharp, Johnson and St. John, for the defendants.

The Attorney General applied that that judgment might be set aside on the ground that the evidence was insufficient. He (the Chief Justice) very reluctantly granted the rule nisi, and when the rule came on to be heard he granted it to the plaintiffs.

Mr Francis applied for judgment on that finding, which was granted. Subsequently the Attorney General applied that that judgment might be set aside on the ground that the evidence was insufficient. He (the Chief Justice) very reluctantly granted the rule nisi, and when the rule came on to be heard he granted it to the plaintiffs.

The Black Flag leader has recently been appointed lieutenant general of the forces in Nam Ho, a district lying partly in this province and partly in the province of Fukien.

In an account of the visit paid by the American Minister to the Howqua family at Caufu the native newspaper say that the grandfather of the present head of the family amassed much wealth by trade with American citizens, also that the present representative of the family has money invested in American railways and in the American house of Russell & Co.

At San Uu on the 23rd of the present Chinese month an accident was

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THE DELUGE OF FOREIGN SUGAR.

The closing within the last few days of one of the largest sugar refineries in the East End, resulting in the addition of 600 men to the ranks of the unemployed, has called public attention afresh to the unsolved conflict that is being carried on by the difficulties sugar industry of the country, against the armoured protection of the leading European Powers. The vast supplies of sugar on sugar beet have been rapidly increased, although without effect on the market, by the actions of Free Trade; but it is only recently that the arrival of shipload after shipload of Russian sugar has recruited England, that even if Prince Bismarck grows tired of fostering the sugar trade, our refiners will have to contend with another adversary equally formidable. A few facts from Russian official sources will bear out what we say.

Since Nov. 21 last the Russian Minister of Finance has paid in bounties on exported sugar the sum of 500,000, and this costly encouragement is still in progress. When the movement began Russia had in stock in refined sugar 11,000,000 poods or 396,000,000 lbs. On Feb. 26 last, up to which date the Russian official figures extend, a premium of a rouble a pood (2s. in every 38 lbs.) had been paid on 3,114,042 poods of sugar, and 80 copecks a pood (1s. 6d. on every 36 lbs.) on 2,674,147 poods, making a total of about 500,000. In this manner Russia had on Feb. 27, thanks to the action of the Minister of Finance, cleared off nearly half of the accumulated stock of 306,000,000 lbs. of sugar, and has since been hard at work shipping abroad the remainder. Altogether, to revive the sugar industries of Russia and infuse activity throughout all the refineries of the country, there is every probability that Russia will ultimately spend 1,000,000. Whether this be sound or unsound policy, one thing is absolutely certain—Russia, by swamping with cheap sugar market already weighted by the German supplies, will deliver a final blow at the English sugar industry, and render its recovery practically impossible.

The Russian Minister of Finance, who is conducting this campaign against English sugar, is not a mere bureaucrat, but an expert of political economy of the school of Kieff. When Russia was recovering in financial difficulties shortly after the Turkish war, the late Empress, ignoring the bureaucracy, made a choice of Professor Bunge, then a writer of established reputation on political economy, as Minister of Finance. Professor Bunge is a Protectionist of the first water. It was he who had confiscated, three years ago, Adam Smith and every book on Free Trade existing in Russia. This edict went forth: Free Trade books, represented by an expatriate list of 220, were wiped from the shelves of every public and circulating library, and the rising generation of Russia is being educated totally ignorant of what Free Trade means.

Since then he has assembled conference after conference of Russian manufacturers, and adopted a large number of their recommendations for fostering the native industries. Among them may be cited almost prohibitive duty on English-built steamers imported into Russia, a duty of 9s. a ton on English coal entering the ports of the Black Sea, a prohibitive duty on jute sacks manufactured at Dundee, duties on pig iron, agricultural machinery, and a variety of other articles in which a flourishing trade was formerly transacted with Russia. By degrees the Minister has reached the sugar industries, and the conference of refiners he has summoned to assemble at St. Petersburg this week will doubtless lead to fresh measures of a fostering character as detrimental to foreign competitors as the bounty system. To some it will be a surprise to learn that Russia produces sugar to the estimated value of 9,000,000 a year, and that the dividends of several of the Russian sugar-refining companies reach 15 per cent. Two in particular, the Yaropovitch Company and the Sugar Cane Company, paid 16 per cent. last year, while the generally paid 4 or 5. The production for the year was 725,000,000 lbs. of sugar.

The industry is quite of recent origin. Although the cultivation of beet has long prevailed in Poland, it is only with the expansion of Russian railways southwards that the sugar industry has extended to Russia proper. In the Vistula province—the administrative remains of Russian Poland—the production last year was 66,000,000 lbs. In Russia the province of Kieff headed the list with a production of 253,000,000 lbs. of refined sugar, being followed by Podolia, production 162,000,000 lbs.; Kharkov, 87,000,000 lbs.; Koursk, 64,000,000 lbs.; Volhynia, 43,000,000 lbs.; Tchernigov, 18,000,000 lbs.; Voronezh, 12,000,000 lbs.; Tambow, 11,000,000 lbs.; Poutov, 7,000,000 lbs.; Tula, 4,000,000 lbs., and several other provinces in smaller quantities. On all sugar manufactured the Russian Government levies an excise duty of 65 copecks a pood, which produced last year a clear revenue of 1,523,500, as compared with 1,035,700, the year before. Deriving such a substantial benefit from the sugar industry the Minister of Finance can afford to be generous, as far as to tide it over a period of over-production, and enable it, by releasing its swollen stocks, to deluge and destroy foreign rivals. To protect it from the latter, moreover, there is a duty of 2 dabloons 20 copecks gold the pood, or about 8s. every 38 lbs.

Of the total of 203,000,000 lbs. of premium-paid sugar exported from Russia since Nov. 21 last, 140,000,000 lbs. have been shipped from Odessa, mainly to the country. The bounty system has applied to the sugar exported to Central Asia as well as to Europe, and as a result about 4,000,000 have been sent to Persia, Afghanistan, and adjoining countries. Steps are now about to be taken to open up a direct trade with India itself by sending large consignments from Odessa to Bombay. It will be interesting to watch the progress of this movement. Russia prohibits the entry of English-manufactured goods into Central Asia, and levies a duty to the extent of 114,000 a year on Indian tea crossing the Turkistan frontier. The long suffering of English merchants and manufacturers will be additionally strained if they see such a ruthless antagonist of British trade crushing the sugar industry in India, whatever has survived continental competition—as well as to the passing out sugar refiners at home. Although professedly a free trade country, we low down on the tea grown by our Indian subjects, and indeed in the English capital sunk in the culture of Indian tea. Would it not be more sensible to free Indian tea and put the duty on Russian sugar?—Morning Post, Mar. 18.

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Hongkong, November 5, 1882. 255

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